
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
1862.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR
THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

Patron.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States.*

President.—HON. AMOS KENDALL.

Secretary.—WILLIAM W. STICKNEY.

Treasurer.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, JR.

Directors.—WILLIAM H. EDES, JAMES C. MCGUIRE, JUDSON MITCHELL, DAVID A. HALL, REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

Superintendent.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A.

Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.—JAMES DENISON, P. B., MELVILLE BALLARD, PETER BAUMGRAS.

Instructress of the Blind.—MISS MARY T. G. GORDON.

Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.

Matron.—MRS. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.

Assistant Matron.—MRS. SOPHIA G. HUNTER.

Master of the Cabinet Shop.—JOHN R. WRIGHT.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, *November 3, 1862.*

SIR: It becomes my duty to report the progress of this institution during the year ending with the 30th June, 1862.

The number of deaf and dumb and blind pupils receiving instruction on the 1st of July, 1861, was.....	35
Received during the last year.....	6
Total.....	41
Left during the last year.....	3
Remaining on the 1st July, 1862.....	38

Of these 6 were blind, and 32 deaf and dumb.

There has been no death among the pupils of the institution since its establishment.

The ordinary receipts and expenditures of the institution were, during the last year, as follows, viz:

Received, as per treasurer's account, marked A, attached to this report, from private subscriptions.....	\$ 400 00
Received from United States for maintenance and tuition of pupils.....	3, 746 00
Received from same for salaries and incidental expenses.....	3, 000 00
Received from the State of Maryland.....	1, 530 93
Received from paying pupils.....	175 29
Received for stove sold.....	10 67
	<hr/>
	8, 863 49
	<hr/>
Expended, as per treasurer's account.....	20 18
Expended, as per superintendent's account.....	8, 588 39
	<hr/>
Total.....	8, 608 57

For details of expenditures see treasurer's account, aforesaid, and superintendent's account, marked B 1.

The terms on which the funds of the Washington Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum were turned over to this institution require that they shall be accounted for separately.

Happy to have some means, however limited, to instruct a portion of our pupils in some kind of manual labor, without which their mental culture will be comparatively of little use to them, the board of directors directed the superintendent to establish a shop and employ a competent teacher to instruct such of the male pupils as could be accommodated and showed an aptitude to learn the art and trade of cabinet-making. He accordingly rented a building near the institution, and successfully carried into effect the instructions of the board.

The treasurer's account, marked C, shows that the cash which originally came into his hands amounted to \$623 48, of which \$600 were invested in United States treasury notes, which were afterwards sold at an advance, and the proceeds, with other smaller sums, amounting in all to \$764 23, were, with the exception of \$14 23, turned over to the superintendent.

The superintendent's account, marked B 2, shows for what objects this money was expended.

It will be seen by the treasurer's account that \$129 90 had been received into the treasury on account of the shop, which, however, had been returned into the business through the superintendent. It was not expected that this operation would prove pecuniarily profitable, but the remarkable progress made by the pupils since its commencement induces the hope that it may be made self-sustaining.

Immediately after the grant by Congress, at their last session, of nine thousand dollars to extend and improve the buildings belonging to the institution, steps were taken to carry into effect their benevolent design.

The superintendent was appointed disbursing agent of the government, under suitable bonds, to draw from the treasury and apply the moneys appropriated, not only for these purposes but for payment of salaries and incidental expenses. Only \$1,900 of the building fund was drawn prior to the 1st day of July last, and the account of the superintendent and agent, marked B 3, shows for what purposes \$1,367 25 of that sum was expended, leaving \$532 75 on hand.

All the superintendent's accounts have been kept with remarkable accuracy and rendered with great promptitude.

It has been a leading principle in the management of this institution to incur no responsibility predicated on future grants of aid from Congress. Our plans of improvement, as well as management, have been carefully limited to the means already procured, so that we have no occasion to ask either from public or private charity for moneys to pay debts or complete unfinished buildings. To show that charity has not bestowed her gifts in vain upon this institution, we confidently appeal to the report of the examining committee, hereto attached, marked D, as well as to similar reports of former years. But we cannot do these children of misfortune the good we would, for want of additional grounds for cultivation and more extensive and convenient shops for the exercise of mechanical talent. Nor have we in our buildings the conveniences of water and gas enjoyed by other institutions of like character, and, wherever accessible, now deemed almost indispensable in private dwellings.

I cannot, in justice to our superintendent and his assistants, and the teachers in the institution, omit paying a just tribute to their talents, industry, fidelity, and skill, which have so soon raised it from humble beginnings to an elevated position among the charities of the country. It was deemed by the board of directors due to our superintendent, on account of his eminent services and signal success, to raise his salary, out of the means furnished by Congress at their last session, from one thousand dollars per annum to fifteen hundred.

For a more detailed exposition of the progress of the institution, its condition and wants, I respectfully refer to the superintendent's report, hereto annexed, marked B.

By order of the board of directors.

AMOS KENDALL, *President.*

HON. C. B. SMITH, *Secretary of Interior.*

A.

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in account with George W. Riggs, jr., treasurer.

Dr.

Cr.

1862. July.....	To cash advanced to E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent, on drafts of the president and secretary - Discount on notes.....	1862. July..... \$8, 843 31 20 18	By cash received from subscriptions	\$400 00
			By cash received from the United States for maintenance and tuition of beneficiaries, per act of Congress of February 19, 1857.....	3, 746 60
			By cash received from the United States for salaries and incidental expenses, per act of Congress of May 20, 1858.....	3, 000 00
			By cash received from State of Maryland.....	1, 530 93
			By cash received from paying pupils.....	175 29
			By cash received from sale of stove.....	10 67
		8, 863 49		8, 863 49

E. & O. E.

WASHINGTON, July, 1862.

GEO. W. RIGGS, JR., Treasurer.

B.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the president and directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the progress made in the institution under your direction during the year ending June 30, 1862.

The admissions to the institution within the year were six. Three pupils left us, and the number enrolled at the close of the year was thirty-eight. The whole number of pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1861, is forty-one. Deaf mutes—males, 21; females, 14; total, 35. Blind—males, 3; females, 3; total, 6.

For details of disbursements I refer to the several accounts attached to and forming a part of this report.

A kind Providence has granted us continued health for another twelve-month, and no death has occurred among our pupils.

In August, 1861, our school building was used as a hospital by a regiment of Pennsylvania troops under Colonel Samuel Black. This occurred during our vacation, and we were thus enabled to furnish beds and bedding, beside a comfortable shelter, to some thirty-five sick soldiers, without serious inconvenience to the institution. One of these died; the rest recovered and were removed before the opening of our term in September. It was a source of gratification to the officers and pupils remaining in the institution to be able to receive and care for those who were voluntarily defending our city and sustaining the government from which this institution receives its support.

The corps of instructors and officers has remained unchanged. The school exercises have been conducted as usual, and the progress of the pupils has been, in most cases, satisfactory. An examination was conducted on Monday, June 30, 1862, by Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., John P. Ingle, esq., and B. B. French, esq., the results of which appear in the report.

Reference was made a year ago to the fact that our male pupils were in great need of instruction in useful labor. This want has been partly met by the establishment of a cabinet shop. The cost of fitting up the shop and purchasing the necessary tools was defrayed out of the manual labor fund. The building occupied does not belong to the institution, and is but poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is used. A new building, capable of accommodating shops where several branches of industry might be taught, would cost but a few thousand dollars, and it is to be hoped that an appropriation may soon be obtained to provide for its erection.

The cabinet shop is conducted by Mr. John R. Wright, a native of Washington. The aptitude with which the boys learn the use of tools is gratifying, while the good workmanship displayed in the manufacture of furniture has been a matter of surprise, in view of the brief period which has elapsed since the shop was opened. The importance of this branch of instruction for

the deaf and dumb boys cannot be overestimated, for by means of it they are fitted, on leaving the institution, to become journeymen in their trade, and so command at once the means of subsistence.

Congress was pleased, at its last session, to appropriate the sum of nine thousand dollars for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up two additions to the buildings of the institution. One of these additions, located in the rear of the school building, has been completed, at a cost of four hundred and seventy-five dollars. It is built of wood, is thirty-six feet by eighteen, and two stories high. It contains a chapel below, capable of seating seventy-five persons, and a dormitory above, which will accomodate fourteen boys. A front addition to the main building is now in process of construction, and is expected to be completed in November. It is built of pressed brick and dressed brown freestone; it is four stories high, and fifty-six feet front by twenty-eight in depth.

These additions will furnish twelve new rooms, and enable us to receive twenty more pupils, besides providing hospital rooms and a chapel, a new dining-room and a library, which were much needed with our present number of pupils.

The designs and plans for the front building were prepared by Mr. Emil S. Friedrich, architect, and reflect great credit upon him for their beauty and adaptation to the purposes desired. The contracts for both these additions were given to Mr. James G. Naylor, of Washington, and it is but justice to him to say that the materials furnished thus far have been fully equal to the requirements of the contracts, and the work has progressed in a satisfactory manner. The main building when completed will be an ornament to the city and a monument of the benevolence of our national legislature to a class of persons too long neglected in this District.

Provision should be made for the heating and lighting of the institution in a more systematic manner than that at present pursued. A decided preference is given in public institutions generally to steam apparatus for heating, and to gas for lighting large buildings, and it is to be hoped that means may soon be provided for these important improvements.

I would again respectfully call the attention of the board to the need, now become pressing, of enlarged grounds for the use of the institution. Our garden spot is limited, and falls very far short of supplying our table with vegetables. We need pasturing for cows, more room for playgrounds for our pupils, and space for the further enlargement of our buildings that are likely to become necessary within a few years.

Five years have passed since the school was opened for the reception of pupils. As within this brief period it has, from a small and doubtful beginning, become established as a permanent and successful institution of learning, it will not be improper to review the history of these years and note the progress made in this newly cultivated field of benevolence.

An act of Congress was approved on February 16, 1857, incorporating this institution, and providing in part for its support by allowing a hundred

and fifty dollars per annum for each poor child received from the District.

Under this act a board of directors was appointed, and it is with great satisfaction that the friends of the institution note the fact that the board has remained unchanged up to the present time.

On the 18th of June following, the institution, in charge of the present superintendent, was opened with five deaf mute pupils in attendance. This number was soon increased to twelve, and four blind children were also admitted within a few weeks.

Two buildings, separated about two hundred and fifty feet, were occupied. One, used as a school building, had been presented to the institution, together with two acres of ground, by our honored president, Mr. Kendall. The other was a hired house, where the superintendent, teachers, and pupils resided.

The pupils entered at once upon their studies, and made very satisfactory progress. In February, 1858, an exhibition was given of their improvement in the old representatives hall in the Capitol, which called forth a large assembly and was regarded with much interest by those present.

On the 29th of May, 1858, Congress made an annual allowance for five years of three thousand dollars to pay the salaries, and meet the incidental expense of the institution.

Twelve hundred and fifty dollars was received from private subscriptions, and thus the institution closed its first year free from debt; and with a surplus on hand of about three hundred dollars.

During the second year the institution was much enlarged, through the liberality of its president. A brick house containing nineteen rooms was erected, adjoining the school building, at a cost of over seven thousand dollars and presented to the institution by Mr. Kendall.

During the third year the number of pupils increased to thirty, and provision was made by the legislature of Maryland for the education here of a number of beneficiaries.

A fund of about four thousand dollars was also made over to the institution by the Washington Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society. This association was formed a number of years since, with a view of furnishing instruction in useful labor to the poor boys of the District. The institution, however, through lack of sufficient means, was never put in operation, and its trustees felt that the transfer of its funds to this institution, for the purpose of giving instruction in manual labor to the deaf and blind of the District, would be no diversion from the original intention of the donors.

During the fourth year the number of pupils increased to forty-one.

Instructions in drawing for the deaf mutes were commenced within this year, and in all the branches of study pursued very excellent advances were made by the pupils.

In March, 1862, an important act passed Congress concerning the institution.

Besides the appropriation of nine thousand dollars for the erection of the

additions to our buildings referred to in another part of this report, an annual allowance for an indefinite period was made of forty-four hundred dollars, for salaries and incidental expenses. By these provisions, the continued support of the institution is, humanly speaking, secured, and the education of deaf mutes and the blind in the District of Columbia permanently provided for.

While Congress has aided the institution to a most laudable degree, private benevolence has been prompt to assist and sustain the enterprise from the beginning. The entire cost of furnishing and fitting up the buildings, when the institution was opened, was defrayed by private subscription. Buildings and grounds to the value of ten thousand and six hundred dollars (\$10,600) were provided by the bounty of Mr. Kendall alone, and during these five years, the whole amount received by the institution from private sources is eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, (\$18,925.)

The institution, so far as it concerns the ordinary education of the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia, may now be considered, with but few exceptions, complete; and those who have fostered and aided it may well feel satisfied with the results of their labor. But there is yet much to be accomplished in the institution before it will reach the point aimed at in its organization.

A great want has existed among the deaf and dumb of our country for a number of years, which is yet unsupplied.

State institutions have been multiplied till throughout almost the entire country provision has been made for the free education of those who have been deprived of one or more of their senses. But in these institutions the term of study is generally limited to a period sufficient only to afford the pupil a common school education, and while high schools, free academies, colleges, and universities have been established for the improvement of those possessed of all their faculties, nothing, on any considerable scale, has been done in this direction for the deaf and dumb.

In several of the larger and older institutions "high classes" have within a few years been organized; and these have afforded opportunities for advancement not hitherto possessed by the deaf and dumb.

The smallness of the numbers necessarily forming such classes, however, operates much against their successful progress; and although desirable, in the absence of other advantages, they by no means afford the deaf and dumb what the "high school" or college furnishes those who hear and speak.

Well-educated deaf mutes are, and will continue to be, needed as teachers throughout the country; and as the fact is demonstrated by the census returns that the number of deaf mutes increases proportionably with the population of the country, it behooves the philanthropist and the statesman to provide for the future needs of this unfortunate class of people.

No greater boon could be given them than a college where those possessing the requisite amount of intellect might press forward their education to a point which would enable them to conduct the education of their fel-

flows in misfortune, and to engage in many pursuits from which they are now (from simple lack of culture) necessarily debarred.

The peculiar organization of this institution affords an opportunity for the location of a collegiate department with fewer difficulties in the way than exist in other institutions.

Congress has liberally enacted that its beneficiaries may remain in school so long as they can be instructed with profit to themselves. As soon, therefore, as our pupils have mastered the usual elementary studies, we ought regularly to conduct through a college course those who possess the requisite mental capacity.

An institution like this, situated at the federal metropolis, should be more than a local school: it should exert a national influence, and impart benefits to the whole community. This desirable end would be most happily attained if a college for the deaf and dumb should be here established, which could receive and educate on moderate terms those from all parts of the land fitted to enjoy its instructions. Until this proposed feature of our institution is realized, our labors will be incomplete, our duty to those committed to our charge but partially performed, and the expectations of deaf mutes and their friends throughout the country be unfulfilled.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1862.*

B 1.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

DR. *The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in account with E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent* CR.

1862.			1861.		
June 30	To amount of cash paid for salaries.....	\$2, 882 18	June 30	By amount of balance.....	\$128 28
	Do..... wages and labor.....	742 99	1862.		
	Do..... groceries.....	1, 221 45	June 30	By amount of cash received from George W. Riggs,	
	Do..... drugs and medicines.....	55 66		jr., treasurer, on the orders of the president and	
	Do..... coal and wood.....	311 21		secretary	8, 843 31
	Do..... coal oil.....	16 02			
	Do..... hay, oats, and grain.....	254 93			
	Do..... clothing.....	215 35			
	Do..... blacksmithing.....	63 51			
	Do..... butter and eggs.....	299 10			
	Do..... furniture.....	217 48			
	Do..... hardware.....	114 21			
	Do..... insurance.....	47 42			
	Do..... buggy and wagon.....	288 36			
	Do..... books and stationery.....	98 61			
	Do..... sundries.....	13 62			
	Do..... postage.....	38 05			
	Do..... dry goods.....	177 01			
	Do..... cake and bread.....	16 59			
	Do..... milk.....	100 13			
	Do..... repairs.....	164 58			
	Do..... travelling expenses.....	115 84			
	Do..... meat and fish.....	991 35			
	Do..... vegetables and fruit.....	112 74			
	Do..... medical attendance.....	30 00			
	To amount of balance carried down.....	383 20			8, 971 59
		\$, 971 59		By balance brought down	383 20

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862.

E. & O. E.

E. M. GALLAUDET, Superintendent.

B 2.

THE MANUAL LABOR SHOP.

DR. *The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in account with E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent.* CR.

1862.			1862.		
June 30	To amount of cash paid for tools, benches, and fixtures for the cabinet shop.....	\$324 11	June 30	By amount of cash received from George W. Riggs, jr., treasurer, on the orders of the president.....	\$760 00
	To amount of cash paid for lumber, hardware, and materials for the shop	230 07		By balance due the superintendent	159 68
	To amount of salary paid the master of the cabinet shop.....	305 50			
	To amount of cash paid for rent of shop.....	50 00			
	To amount of cash paid for insurance on stock and fixtures.....	10 00			
		919 68			
	To amount of balance brought down.....	159 68			919 68

E. & O. E.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862.

E. M. GALLAUDET, Superintendent.

B 3.

APPROPRIATION OF \$9,000 FOR THE ERECTION AND FURNISHING OF BUILDINGS.
The United States in account with E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent and disbursing agent.

DR.			CR.		
1862.			1862.		
June 30	To amount of cash paid E. S. Friedrich for plans and specifications of front building.....	\$150 00	June 13	By amount of requisition on the Secretary of the Interior.....	\$1,900 00
24	To amount of cash paid J. & J. Williams & Co. for lumber.....	217 25			
26	To amount of cash paid James G. Naylor on contract for front building.....	1,000 00			
30	To balance carried down.....	532 65			1,900 00
		1,900 00	30	By balance brought down.....	532 75

E. & O. E.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent and Disbursing Agent.*

C.

The Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf Dumb and and the Blind, manual labor fund, in account with George W. Riggs, jr., treasurer.

DR.			CR.		
1861.			1861.		
Sept. 23	To cash paid for \$600, 7 3-10 treasury notes.....	\$600 00	July 10	By balance.....	\$623 48
	To cash paid Gales & Seaton for printing.....	10 00	Oct. 28	By sale of 1 copy Washington's Accounts.....	5 00
	To cash advanced to E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent, on drafts of the president and secretary.....	760 00	Dec. 23	By sale of 200 treasury notes.....	205 04
	Balance.....	4 23	27	By sale of 60 treasury notes.....	51 30
			31	By sale of 50 treasury notes.....	51 34
			1862.		
			Jan. 8	By sale of 200 treasury notes.....	205 68
			April 15	By sales from shop.....	30 65
			Feb. 18	By Alexandria coupons.....	3 00
			May 1	By United States interest.....	3 65
			23	By sale of 100 treasury notes.....	105 84
			July 1	By sales from shop.....	89 25
					1, 374 23
			1862.		
		1, 374 23	July 7	By balance.....	4 23

E. & O. E.

WASHINGTON, July, 7, 1862.

GEO. W. RIGGS, Treasurer.

D.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

To the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: The examining committee would respectfully submit to you the report of their third annual visit to the institution over whose interests you preside.

The annual examinations were passed with increasing credit to teachers and pupils; every added year of instruction showing more the value of that thoroughness which must characterize successful instruction of those deprived of one of their senses. The department for deaf mutes consists of two classes. The second of these classes, consisting of the pupils least advanced, embraces three divisions. The tuition of this class is still in the charge of Mr. Melville Ballard. This class is naturally the one which taxes most the patience and energy of the principal as well as of the teacher. The effort to awaken the first impression in the mind of any child is greater than to add new impressions to those already formed; this work is greater with children lacking one of the two senses—sight and hearing—through which all intellectual impressions come, and it is the greatest of all when imbecility or partial idiotey, as often occurs, is added to the loss of hearing. The proficiency of this class, as compared with last year, could be distinctly marked, and brought great credit to their instructor.

The first class consists of two divisions, and is under the charge of Mr. James Denison. As Mr. Denison had been called to New England a day or two previous to the close of the session by the death of a child, the examination was conducted by Mrs. Hunter, the sister of Mr. Gallaudet, the principal, who, in addition to her duties as assistant matron, has been employed to supply temporarily the place of either of the instructors in case of sickness or necessary absence. It was in this class, composed as it is of the most advanced pupils, that the greatest advancement during the year was expected. Their progress was such as to justify the hope that the wish of the trustees may yet be accomplished, and a class for advanced or collegiate instruction may, at no distant day, be secured from the pupils of this and other institutions.

Specimens of composition prepared by the pupils are appended to this report.

The examination of the blind, whose instruction has been conducted a second year by Miss Mary T. G. Gordon, showed a marked improvement during the year. This was especially manifest in the readiness and intelligence of the pupils in arithmetical calculations and in history. Though this department has a smaller number of pupils, and is composed of but one class, conducted by a female teacher, it is equally as important and promising as the department for the deaf mutes.

Your committee found occasion to commend in their last report the proficiency of the blind in music, and to speak of the importance of this accomplishment, not only as a source of most exquisite pleasure to those deprived of all the pleasures of sight, but also as a means of livelihood to the pupil in future years. They have now to express their gratification that a similar source of delight and profit has been furnished to the deaf mutes, who are deprived of all of the pleasures of hearing. The art of drawing, the first and fundamental one of the fine arts addressing the eye, has been most successfully taught during the year by Mr. Peter Baumgras. Mr. Baumgras is a graduate of the Academy of Art at Munich, in his native province of Bavaria, one of the best institutions of the kind in the world; he has won the esteem of many in New York, Washington, and other cities and sections of our country by his culture and urbanity as a gentleman no less than by his genius and success as an artist. His patient fidelity and aptness as an instructor have found a field of trial to test them in training deaf mutes to such skill in drawing. Some of the heads and landscape sketches executed by his pupils would do credit to the best pupils who, having all their senses, can be instructed by the oral teaching in addition to the practical guidance of their instructor. The progress of some of these pupils gives promise that they may hereafter be sought as draughtsmen, in the large field, both private and public, now in our city and country for proficient in drawing, by the topographical and architectural as well as the patent bureaus and agencies.

Your committee cannot but express their gratification at the success of the workshop for cabinet manufacture, a new feature of the institution, introduced the past year. The expenses of the shop were incurred and have been met through the transfer, by act of Congress, of the funds of the Washington Manual Labor School, an organization formed to give employ to indigent youth, which funds had lain idle for years from the want of an object on which to be expended. The cabinet shop has been under the care of Mr. John R. Wright, a native of the District of Columbia, whose success with his charge is witnessed by the large collection of articles of house furniture made and finished by the pupils of themselves after a few months of instruction. Some of these articles were pronounced by judges of such work as worthy of a thoroughly trained journeyman.

The committee were gratified to see their recommendation of last year, as to an extension of the institute buildings, so responded to by the efforts of the directors and the munificence of Congress. The fine front, with its ample rooms behind, now being added to the main building, reared as it is through an appropriation by Congress amid the burdens of war, will be a monument of the appreciation by the United States government of the enlightened charity which has founded the Columbia Institute.

In conclusion, your committee would commend the practical skill and energy displayed by Mr. Gallaudet, the principal, in the varied duties which the infancy of such an institution imposes on its head. This characteristic, added to that of the patient toil demanded in the instruction and discipline,

gives the surest promise of future and eminent usefulness to the institution over which your choice has placed him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. SAMSON.
JOHN P. INGLE.
B. B. FRENCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

SPECIMENS OF COMPOSITION BY THE DEAF MUTE PUPILS.

A letter to General Robert Anderson.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND, VALIANT GENERAL ANDERSON: Now I proceed with a letter to you. It is evening. Just now it rained hard for some minutes. Now there is a fair sky. The roads are not muddy. Does it rain in your country like our country? How are you this evening? I know that you have been sick, because the very loud noise of the guns at Fort Sumter made your head painful. I remember you since the battle occurred in Fort Sumter. Will you occupy Fort Sumter when our troops drive the rebels out of it? Will your old soldiers occupy it with you? If you are in Sumter, I wish to aid you for a long time, I know that you were not defeated by the rebels, because the rebel army was very enormous. I call them a big lion who can defeat a little dog.

All the people in the world know that valiant troops are under you.

When you and your troops left Sumter the rebels did not make them prisoners. I know that the rebels honored you and your brave troops. But our troops have never let the rebels be free since Sumter occurred. When you left Sumter, in some days General Beauregard began to feel angry that he had permitted you and your troops to be free. I am glad, for you are saved from captivity.

I despise General Beauregard because he broke his promise to let you leave Sumter after four days. In two days he fired his cannon balls against Sumter.

One of your officers, who first fired against the rebel batteries, became general of a brigade, which is, I think, in Virginia. His name is General Doubleday. I am deaf and dumb. My classmates are deaf mutes, who are for the Union. One of them is Captain J. H., who teaches us to drill.

I am first lieutenant and L. is second lieutenant. The boys are twenty and the girls are about eighteen.

We live in the Columbia Institution, at Kendall Green, D. C.

The boys wish to join the army of the United States. When you are in Sumter again, in the night I will call all the boys to march along the roads in Kendall Green with a box, which will be illuminated in honor of you.

I hear that you keep your old stars and stripes that waved above Sumter.

They will be put above Sumter again. Perhaps, in some years, I will visit Sumter with a new Union flag, and I will put it above it forever.

I have done my letter.

Your affectionate friend,

JOHN Q——.

THE STARS.

What glistening little golden stones are seen coming in our presence!

The sun has just gone to bed, and his children are busy now giving us faint pale light. They are innumerable; superior to the number of the people of the earth. How I look at them before I go to sleep to rest my limbs! and they watch over me like guardian angels. When I look at one of them, I fancy it to be Anna's star, and dream of her as I gaze lovingly on it; and it is like a pleasant vision.

In this fanciful vision I sometimes dream, not in a sleep, that when her face is pale like snow, shone upon by something invisible, I think that the moon and stars smile on her with their cool beams on her cold countenance. Many a simple child looks on the stars and fancies that his parents, whom he has lost, have gone, each to one of the stars.

The sun sits in his throne of inestimable glory, and he shares his self-illuminated light with Queen Moon, and they are surrounded by countless millions of stars.

The stars are mentioned in the New Testament.

The stars are now shining over Anna's grave, where she now rests in peace. Sweet rest! her rest is strewn with fragrant flowers. Like the stars, which we look with love upon, that pass away one after another till we see none, our friends, one after one, go down to their grave of rest till we see them no more.

But oh! in Heaven our eyes meet them again with gladness. So we shall see them face to face, at the last day, when Jesus shall call us from the dead.

At the day of resurrection we shall see Him sitting on the throne of glory at the right hand. He shall divide the righteous on the right hand from the wicked on the left.

Who will not want to be at the right hand at the day of judgment?

ANNE S——.

THE STORY OF WILLIAM TELL.

A great many years ago Switzerland was conquered and oppressed by the Austrians for a considerable time. The Duke of Austria was named Albert. He was much rejoiced at getting possession of Switzerland, and added it to his empire. The Emperor sent some of his favorite men to be rulers over the mountainous country. The rulers were tyrants, and oppressed the people all their lives in very cruel and wicked ways.

The people in Switzerland were much dissatisfied with the oppressive government of the Austrians, and took counsel secretly among themselves to revolt against it. They completed their plans of saving their unhappy country from the oppressors.

While one of the tyrants ruled over the country—his name was Gesler; he was a wicked man, and he used to send his soldiers to take away property and cattle from farmers, or to expel the farmers from their homes—the soldiers saw a yoke of nice fat oxen ploughing in a field, and were tormented with a desire to kill the oxen and then eat the flesh. But the farmer, who was ploughing with the oxen, saw them, and privately escaped from them into a mountain. His name was Arnold.

Some of the soldiers entered the house and saw Arnold's old father, and treated him badly. They took an iron stick, and then put it into a fiery stove; they heated it red, and then put it into the old father's eyes. The sight of the old man was extinguished. He trusted in his true God, and used to speak, hoping Switzerland would soon be independent of the Austrian government.

Some of the people, who were patriots, escaped from their homes, and lived on the mountains. They found William Tell among them, and made him a captain to fight for their freedom.

William Tell was twenty-eight years of age when he left his home with his beautiful young child, and started on foot to the capital, where Gesler lived and ruled the country.

Gesler set his cap on a pole, in honor of the Emperor of Austria. So he ordered the people to bow down to pay the cap much respect. All the people did so but William Tell, and passed by the pole. Gesler noticed his behavior, and it made him very angry with William Tell. Then he sent some soldiers to take Tell for punishment. Gesler spoke, scolding him with anger; but Tell felt no dismay, and made a firm reply to him. He told Gesler that he liked to obey the Emperor of Austria well, but he did not approve of Gesler according to his actions. Then Gesler held his peace and formed his plans to kill him. He ordered the child of William Tell to stand by a large tree. The child's face was covered with a handkerchief, and he stood still. An apple was set on his head. Then William Tell was forced to shoot an arrow into the apple over the child. Before going to shoot he knelt down and prayed to God to help him to send the arrow to the apple and not hit the child. Then he shot at the apple without hurting the child. The child was released from danger and again delivered to William. But soon afterwards Tell was arrested again and taken to prison, where he was confined for a long while.

Then Gesler and his soldiers took him across a lake. While they were all in the boat, in the middle of the lake, the clouds became black, and the wind blew the boat about the waters. Gesler and the soldiers were much frightened, and none of them could steer the boat towards the shore.

William Tell was an excellent boatman, and, released from being bound with fetters, he steered the boat through the waves, and immediately leaped

from it. He pushed it away from the shore with his right leg. Gesler and the soldiers were much troubled, and several lost their lives. The others made some attempts to steer the boat immediately to reach the shore safely, but they could not do so. When they were coming towards the shore, Tell took aim at Gesler and discharged a sharp-pointed arrow into his body. Gesler's body was hit and he shed much blood in the boat and finally he died.

The news came among the people, and they were much rejoiced at their freedom when Gesler died of the wound.

The Austrians used to wage many wars with the people, who were commanded by William Tell. Tell made many successful conquests over the Austrians, and drove them out of his native country. Switzerland made peace with Austria.

Some years afterwards, it was a very warm day, and the sun warmed the ice among the mountains, and the ice melted and was made into water. It suddenly fell down into a river, and the river was overflowed with water. The waters waved terribly up and down along the river.

William Tell saw a little girl falling into the river and floating on it. He rushed with anxious courage to save her from the river, and dived into the waters. He swam against the waves and endeavored earnestly to catch the girl and bring her in safety. But the waves advanced furiously on him. He began to grow tired of swimming, and finally was drowned.

The people shed many tears, and mourned for the brave hero because he lost his life in the river.

A small monument was erected on the coast where Tell had formerly tried to save the girl's life.

Tell was long remembered.

JAMES H——.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

James C. McGuire	\$100
William H. Edes	100
William W. Corcoran	100
George W. Riggs, jr.	100

DONATIONS.

George W. Keating: Three turkeys at Thanksgiving, 1861; three barrels of apples.

Names and residence of pupils.

DEAF MUTES.

Nancy A. Batt, Georgetown, D. C.
 R. Allen Beedle, Washington, D. C.
 Julius Bissett, Sandy Hook, Maryland.
 David Blair, Clear Spring, Maryland.

William Blood, Washington county, D. C.
 John L. Brewer, Georgetown, D. C.
 Marietta Chambers, Fort McHenry, Maryland.
 Robert S. Collins, Georgetown, D. C.
 Florence L. Damman, Baltimore, Maryland.
 John Fogerty, Washington, D. C.
 James Henry, Washington county, D. C.
 Charles A. Hughes, Washington, D. C.
 Hannah M. Hughes, Washington, D. C.
 Mary M. Ijams, Ijamsville, Maryland.
 Richards P. Ijams, Ijamsville, Maryland.
 Conrad Ingledeign, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Annie Jenkins, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Andrew J. Lambdin, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Joseph H. Linton, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Margaret Maher, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Mary B. Nailor, Washington, D. C.
 Virginia A. Patterson, Fort Delaware, Delaware.
 Ann Eliza Paul, Georgetown, D. C.
 Anna A. Peabody, Washington, D. C.
 William Peacock, Baltimore, Maryland.
 John Quinn, Washington county, D. C.
 Emma J. Speak, Washington, D. C.
 Aaron B. Showman, Rohrer'sville, Maryland.
 Ann Szymanoskie, Washington county, D. C.
 Thomas J. Sprague, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Henry C. Wentz, Union M. H., Maryland.
 Joseph White, Washington, D. C.
 John Williams, Washington, D. C.
 Isaac Winn, Washington county, D. C.

BLIND.

Bridget Broan, Georgetown, D. C.
 Mary M. Donaldson, Washington, D. C.
 Eliza A. Gibbons, Washington, D. C.
 John T. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
 Daniel O'Conner, jr., Washington, D. C.
 Francis T. Seyes, Georgetown, D. C.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into two terms—the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the first Wednesday in July.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the first Wednesday in July to the second Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, at Easter, and the fourth of July.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the superintendent.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-one years of age, have been residents of the States for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the superintendent of the institution.

IX. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

An exception to the above regulations is made in the case of indigent pupils from Maryland, who are clothed by the institution.

X. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the superintendent.